BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1814, [NUMBER 1138.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the General Quarterly Sale of WOOLLENS and METALS and other STORES, as hereafter enumerated will take place on the 15th of July, at the Import Office, and the Sale, each day, will commence precisely at noon.

WOOLLENS.

COARSE BLUE STRIPED.

Blue White,
Do. Striped,
Yellow Striped,
Grass Green,
Popinjay,
Scarlet,
Aurora Striped,
Ditto White,
French Green,
French Yellow,
Pea Green,
Buff,
White,
Wine in Grain,
Orange,
Sky Blue,
E. Green,
Violet Purple,
Pale Yellow,
French Grey,
Pompadore,
Red White,

FINE.

Blue,
Yellow,
Scarlet,
Black,
Popinjay,
Gold,
Pompadore,

SUPERFINE.

White,
Blue,
Yellow,
Black,
Pale Yellow,
Popinjay,
Sky Blue,
Yellow for Facings,
Pompadour,
Buff,
Gosling Green,
L. Green,
Violet Purple,
Saxon Blue,
Bright Yellow,

LONG ELLS.

Blue,
Green,
Scarlet,
Black,
Popinjay,

BROAD ELLS.

Yellow,
Popinjay,
Blue,
Embossed,

EMBOSSED CLOTH.
DOUBLE COLOURED.

—Scarlet, and Blue,

IRON ENGLISH.

" Flat,
" Square,
" ¾ Inch Square,
" Bolts,
" Square Bundles,
" Round Bundles,
" Plates,
Tin in Ingotts,
" in Flats,
" in Bars,
Lead,
—Red,
" Steel in Ingotts,

COPPER,

Sheathing,
Thick,
Round,
Bolts,
Plates,
Japan,
Nails,
Bottoms,

WINDOW GLASS.

14 by 10 Inch Square,
12 by 10 do. do.
10 by 8 do. do.

The undermentioned Articles will be put up in small lots; the Woollens in ten yards, of the other descriptions, single Pieces, Pairs, or Dozens, on the days specified, for the convenience of Individuals: but this concession is not to interfere with the Standard Sales as prescribed in respect to General Purchasers.

25th.

MEDLEYS.

Blue,
Bottle Green,
Mixtures,
Greys,
Stone,
Sky Blue,

FELT.

Scarlet,
Black,

VELVETS.

Blue,
Scarlet,
White Cotton,
Brown,
Crimson,
Black,
Figured,

26th.

LADY'S CLOTH.

Blue,
Scarlet,
Green,
White,
Yellow,
Corbeau,
Pompadour,
Black,
Brown,
Ratteens Blue,
" Bottle Green,
Peliffe Cloth Brown,
French Green.
Dark Brown,
Bottle Green,

KERSEYMERE.

White,
Black,
Pompadour,
Green,
Blue
Buff,
Scarlet,

27th.

CAMBLETS.

Blue,
Scarlet,
Brown,
Chocolate,
Black,
White,
Purple slate,

THICKSETS.

White,
Slate,
Yellow,
Black,
Brown,

JEAN.

White,

BAIZE,

Green,
Blue.
Red,

28th.

IRISH LINEN,
NETTING, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted, for Breeches or Pantaloons.
Cotton Stockings, Men's,
Bed Ticking,
Saddle Cloth,
Horse Cloth,
Welch Flannel.
—White,
—Blue,
—Green,
Salisbury Flannel,
Blankets White,
" Coloured,
Russia Duck,

29th.

French Cambric,
Woollen Caps,
Dimity Coloured—for Waistcoats,
Fleecy Hosiery,
Plush,
Linen, border Printed,
Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Shawl White,
Printed Cottons,
Shalloons,
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Silk Knitting,

30th.

Adzes { Carpenters, Coopers,
Augers
Axes { Brad, Carpenters, Pick Double, Felling, Coopers, Pale,
Axletrees for Grinding Stones,
Bolts { Brass Spring, Iron Balcony, Iron round of Brass-plate staple,
Boxes Iron for Ironing Linen, { with 2 Heaters, " 1 Ditto, Stands,
Bick Iron Smiths,
Bung Borers Coopers,
Brass Supporters for Pictures,
Bell Hooks,
Brass Cocks for Butts,
Brass Square { For Chests, " Writing Escrutoires,
Compass { Caliper, Coopers,
Boat Chains, Crane Chains,
Chissels { Caulkers, Carpenters, Cold,
Clamps { Brass for Chests, " for writing Escrutoires,
Brass Castors,
Corner Caps { Brass for Chests, " for writing Scrutoires,
Grinding Stones,
Gridiron fluted,
Hoop Iron of Sorts,
Ganging Rods,
Hinges { Iron Side, Iron Garnet, Iron Hook, Brass Balcony, " Writing Escrutoires, " Side, " Chest,
Handles { Brass Bureau, Iron Saw,
Hasps with Staple { Iron, Brass,
Hammers { Small Coppering, Claw, Clench, Rivetting,
Hand Hatchets,

1st *August.*

Jack Plane, { Single, Double,
Locks. { Iron Drawer, " Pad single, " Do. double, " Bramah's door, Brass do. do. " do. Pad, " Door. " Pad single, " Drawers, " Cupboard, " Writing Escrutoire,
Maulls { Pin, Double Headed, Top.
Mills { Coffee, Pepper,
Nails, { Brass Varnished, " Wire, 4 Penny, 6 Do. 8 Do. 10 Do. 12 Do. 20 Do. 24 Do. 30 Do. 40 Do. Spike,
Scupper,
Nails, { Deck, Tacks Boat, Brad,
Oil Leather Preservative,
Pestle and Mortars, { Brass, Iron, Marble,
Still Punches,
Plane Iron,
Plyers,
Pins, { Brass Hat, " Cloak,
Rat Traps, { Spring, Wire,
Screws, { Sawsets, Brass, Male, Cotton, Gilt Top,
Saws, { Fish, Crosscut, Whip, Hand,
Shears,
Tin Plates,
Vices, { Bench, Standing, Hand,
Wire Brass,

The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold, will be fixed, for the convenience of the Purchasers, at a Standard of from one thousand to ten thousand Rupees; the latter amount, will not be exceeded on any account, unless it should be for an Article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and 10 per cent must be paid down by the purchaser as a security for the clearance of the goods purchased.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared and no discount will be admitted on prompt payment,

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby assured that no private or intermediate sales of the Company's Europe Imports will be made, on any consideration whatever, untill the the next Quarterly General Sales, except of damaged goods.

The Goods purchased at one sale to be cleared before the period fixed for the ensuing one, in failure of which the 10 per cent deposit, will be forfeited to, and the

uncleared goods refold on account of, the Company at each enfuing fale.

The Goods purchafed are permitted to be exported to any of the Britifh Dependencies in India, as well as the Ports in the Persian Gulph; (the exclusive Trade to which, as hitherto retained in regard to European Staples on their own account by the Hon'ble Company, is now intended and may be considered as, qualifiedly laid open) since, as it is not meant to consign in future Britifh Imports, to any of the Stations fubordinate to the Presidency, for fale on account of Government, thofe Markets will therefore remain open to the purchafers at the Company's fales at the Presidency, but not to other Importers on private Ships from Great Britain, as far as refpects the Trade to the Gulph of Persia.

No Woollens or Metals are, however allowed to be exported from the Presidency to China.

Thefe conditions will be ftrictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable, nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. TORIN,
C. SHUBRICK,
Committee of General Sales.
BOMBAY, 25th June 1814.

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર·થાએ

એવીજે·જંતરાળ·ઝોબાદરજી·શેળ·થાને·તરંણ·મઝીનાંનો·લીલાંકુ બનાત વ·ધાતુ·વ·બીજી·જીનશો·ફેઢળ·ખખા પરમાંણે·તારીખ ૧૫ મી·જુલાઇ·શં ને ૧૮૧૪ દે·ઇમપોરટ·ફાશીશમાં·થા શે·તે·લીલાંકુ·ફર·દંને·બપોરે·શુરુ·થાશે

બંનાત·જારી

ચાશમાંની·મોંજરા·ઝોરની—આ શમાંની·શફેદ·ઝીનારી—પીવલી·શફેદ ઝીનારી—જરદી·મોંજરાઝોરની—નીલી —પોપટનાં·રંગની—નારંગાગી·ઢેબરા ઝોરની—નારંગાગી·મોંજરી·ઝોરની— નારંગી·શફેદ·ઝોરની—ફરી·ફરાંશી શી—પીલી·ફરાંશીશી—લીબુના·રંગ ની—જગવી—શફેદ—વજનગારેન— આરંજ—જારી—આશમાંની—પીલી— વેવલેટ·પરપલ—પીરીકુધારી—ફરાંશી શી·આશમાંની—બેગાંન·રંગી—જાખી શફેદ·ઝોરની *

શાારી

આશમાંની—પીલી—નારંગાગી — ઝાલી—પોપટ·રંગી—શીનેરી—ના·ફર માંની *

કુચી

કુજલી—આશમાંની—પીલી—ઝા લી — લીબુના·રંગની—પોપટના·રંગ ની—આશમાંની—પીલી·ફેશીનની — જાંબુનાં·રંગની—જગવી—ગોશલીન —કીરવી—કીરવી—વેવલેટ·પરપલ — શઝશેન·આશમાંની—બુલી·પીલી * પટુ·બાંબી

આશમાંની—ફરી—નારંગાગી—ઝા લી—પોપટના·રંગની *

પટુ·પોલા·પનાંની

પીલી—પોપટના·રંગની—આશમાં ની—ઇબોશીડ *

એબાશીટ·બનાત

બેરંગાગી

નારંગાગી·વ·આશમાંની *

અંગારેજી·લોકુ

ચપટુ—ચોરશ ૦।। પોનાં·ઇંચનો— બોલટ—ચોરશ·તથા·ગોલ·ભારા—ચા બ્રી—ટીન·ભારા—ટીન·ચપટુ—ટીન· બારનુ—શીશ્ર—શેકુર—તીખુ·ભારા* તાંબુ—શીટીગનુ—બાકુ—ગોલ — બોલટ—ચાબ્રી—બાપંત—બીલા—બાટમ

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ચોરશ૧૪—તથા૧૦ઇંચ·તથા—૧૨ તથા૧૦ઇંચ—તથા૧૦—તથા૮ *

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તા·૨૫

મીકલી·આશમાંની—બાટલીના·રં ગની—જેલી—રાખી—ઝતરાના·રંગની —આશમાંની—ઝબેટ·નારંગી—ઝાલી

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આશમાંની—નારંગી—શફેડ·શુતી —બરોન—બીરમજી—ઝાલી—બીતરેલી

તા·૨૬ મી·

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તા·૨૭

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થીઝશેટ

શફેદ—શબેટ—પીલી—ઝાલી—ઝા બ્રી·રંગી *

જી એ ન

શફેડ *

બેજ

હરી—આશમાંની—જાખી *

તા·૨૮ મી

એરીશ·જેનીન—જાલીનુ·શુત·તથા રેશમ·તથા·વરશાદીડ—બીરબીરા·ની· તથા·પેટલુને·ઝીને *

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તા·૨૯ મી

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તા·૩૦ મી·

અડજશ—શુતારના—કુપરના—બા ગર *

કુરાડો

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જબ્જનીન·ઝરવાના·બોડાંનાં·બાઝશા

ર ઇટ—૧ ઇટ—જશટાંડ *

બુવારોની·એરંનો—બંગબોારશ·કુપ રનાં *

પીતબના·ધીરા·પીઝટરોનાં—ઝોબ તાં—બરાશ·ઝાઝશ·બટના—પીતલી· ચાપડા—પેટીના—જશઝોતરીના *

ઝંપાશ

ઝાલીપર—કુપરની*

જોટોની·શાં ઝબો·તથા·ઝેરેનશાઝબો —ઢીણીબો—ઝબશાતીની—શુતારોની —ઝોબડ—બુણાના·ચાપડા·પીતલી—પે ટીના—વીશઝોતરીના—ઝીબાશટર·પી તબના—ઝોના·પીતબના—પેટીના—વી શઝોતરીના—જાતણી·ઝતરની—બોડાં ની·ગારેબ—કુપ·એબેરન·તરાં·તરાંની —ગાંગીગરાડ *

બીજા ગારાં

બોડાંનાં·બાજીનાં—બોડાંનાં·ગારનેડ —બોડાંનાં·કુઝ—પીતબના·ઝાટશુના— વીશઝોતરીના·પીતલી—બાજીના·પીત લી—પેટીના·પીતબી *

ફેડબ

બીરોના·પીતલી—બાજીનાં·બોડાં નાં—ઝડી·તથા·નંચુઝા—બોડાંનાં·તથા —પીતબની *

હથોડા

તાંબુ·જડવાના—ઝબા—ઝીબી નીટો —રીવીટ·ઝરવાના *

કુરાડીબો·હાતની *

તા·૧ બાગશટ

નાઝપબેન—એઝેરી—બમની *

ટાબાં

બોડાંનાં—બણના—બદામી ૧ ગાય —બદામી ૨ ગાય—બરમા·બારનાંણાં* પીતબી

બરમા·બારનાણા·બાદામી—બારના ણાં—બાદામી·ગાય ૧ બણના—ઝબટના —બબવાની·જશઝોતરીના *

હથોડા

મેખી—બેમોડાંનાં—બોડાંના·દરાતા નાં—જાતણી—ઝારીની—મરીની *

બીબા

પીતબી·માંથાંનાં—પીતબી·તાતનાં —૪ પેની—૬ પેની—૮ પેની—૧૦ પેની—૧૨ પેની—૨૦ પેની—૨૪ પે ની—૩૦ પેની—૪૦ પેની—જશપેઝ —જશઝપર *

બીબા

ડેઝ—ટેજશ—બોટ—બરાડ *

ચાંમડાંને·બગારવાનુ·તેબ

બબબતા

પીતબી—બોડાંનાં—શફેદ·ઝતરાના

હેબ·પંચીશ

પબેન·અબ્બેરન—પબબ્બેરશ *

મેબો

પીતબની·ચપટી—પીતબની·ઝોઝ*

હુદરનાં·પીનરાં

ઝમાંણેનાં—તારના *

જશઝડુ

શાશેટ—પીતબી—મેબ—ઝપાશના —શુનેરી·માંથાંનાં *

શાશ

બીશ—ઝરાશઝટ—વેફીપ—ફેડ *

શાફેશ

ટીનના·પતરાં

વેશ

બાંઝો—જશટાંડો—દશતા—પીતબ ની·તાર *

બાટ·વેચશે·તેની·કીમત·ખરી·દાર ની·કીમત·માઝક·રુપીઆ·એઝ·હુનાર થીતે·રુપીઆ·દશ·હુનાર·તોરોઝ·ઠરા વશે·દશ·હુનારથી·વતી·કીમત·થાએ તેવો·બાટ·નફી·ઝરશે·પણ·જે·જનશને બીજાર·ઝરાનો·ન·ઘટે·તેનો·બાટ·જીઆ દા·કીમતનો·થશે *

જેઝોજ·શારી·કીમત·આપવા·કુબો રેહેશે·તેને·માબ·વેચાતો·આપશે·નં·તે હુને·દર·શેઝરે·ટઝા ૧૦ માબ·વેચાતો· લીધો·હુશે·તે·વખારમાંથી·ઝાડવા·શા રુ·જાંબી·નીમો·રાખવા *

જે·માબ·વખારમાંથી·બાર·ઝાડશે· તે·માબનાં·પજશા·આપીને·માબ·બાર ઝાડવો·ને·જે·પજશા·આપતા·જશે·તે નાં·વીઆજ·વટાવ·મેજરે·આપશે·નફી

અંગારેજી·હુનદરવટ·શુરતી·મેન ૩ જેબે·તોબી·લીજીએ *

શરવેને·ખબર·એવીજે·શરકારી·વી બાએતી·માબ·વેચવા·ફુટઝબ·વીઝરી· ઝોટરબી·શેબ·આને·તરંણ·મઝીનાંનો· લીબાંકુ·થાએ·નાં·શુધી·ઝરશુ·નફી·પે ણ·ખરાબ·માબ·થએબોફે·તે·વેચો·જશે

જે·માબ·પેબી·વીઝરીમાં·ખરીદ·કી ધો·હુશે·તે·માબ·આવતી·વીઝરીનોદા રો·નીમી બો·હુશે·તેની·અગાકુ·ઝાડી બઇજાએ·નફી·બેઇ·ગીઆતો·ટઝા ૧૦ નો·જાંમીન·રાખેબોફે·તે·શરકાર·દાખ બ·થાશે·ને·જે·માબ·રહેબો·હુશેતે·આ વતી·વીઝરીમો·શરકારનાં·કીશાબે·વે ચો·જશે *

જે·માબ·ખરીદ·ઝરશેતે·કીકુશતાંન માં·અંગારેજી·મુબઝમાં·બેઇજનવાને·કુંઝ મ·આપશે·ને·અરબશતાંનનાં·તાબુઝા માં·અબુશેર·તથા·બશરા·વગેરાં·તાંફાં બેઇજનવાને·કુંઝમ·આપશે·એ·મઝાંનો મો·બીબાએતી·માબ·બેઇજનવાની·મના ઇ·આજ·દંનં·શુધી·હુતી·જે·શરકાર· પોતાનાં·કીશાબે·મોઝબતો·હુતો·હુવે· એ·તારીખથી·નફી·મોઝબીને·વેપારી ઓને·માબ·તે·મઝાંનમાં·બઇજાએ·એ શરકારની·મતબબ·તે·શારુ·બીબાએ

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ની માલ અહનાું તાલુકામાંથી બાંધરે નાં મુલુકમાં શરકારનાં હવનમાંમેા વેચવા નહી જશે તે શાકુંતે મકાંનો શરકારી માલ વેચતો લેશે તેને તાંહાં મોકલવાને કાંમ લાગશે પણ જેકાંઇ માલ વીલાયેતથી વેપારી બારકશીમેા લાવીઓ હશે તે માલને હરાંતનાં મુલકમાં લહનવાને રના નથી *

બંનાત વ ધાતુ એ જીનશ અડીથી બંદર ચીનમાં લહનવાનો કુકંમ નથી

ઉપર લખેલા કરાર પરમાણે ચાલવુ ને જેકંઇ કંમી જાશાતી કરવુ હશે તેની ખબર પરથંમ આપી જશે ને માલ કાડવાને મુદત નીમેલી છે તેમાં વદતી મુદત આપવાની મરજાનગી થાશેનહી

તા૰ ૧૫ જુન સને ૧૮૧૪ અંગરેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

હવપ્રસીધ્યાણીયંહ ઘનઘેજે

હેલીષેંનજષ્ઠએમપઠનંત ષેષ મ્યંજષેતીનમલીન્યાચેષ્ટેનણી ઘમનધેલીપલીષમ્ર જીનષધિત ઉણી ધ્યાપ્રસણેતાગીહ ૧૬ સણે ઊિષ ઈ ષનં ૧૮૧૪ ઇંમપીહધિશ્રી ણાતધેઈષ્ટઘનણીપષરીપ્રમીણેનિપ્ર ઇંમ્રપન જીણધિઈષ્ટ

ઘમતમડી

ષણ્મનીસ્વપ્રમીપ્રમી ષણ્મ નીષપ્રેતપ્રીપ્રમી ધીપતુષપ્રેઘપ્રી પ્રમી ષઝમ્મપ્રમીપ્રમી ચાગીચેનં ગાચી પોળ્ઠનંગી પ્રનંગી ઢેઘ પ્રમીપ્રમી પ્રનંગી સ્વપ્રમીપ્રમી પ્રનંગીષપ્રેઘપ્રીપ્રમી ણીનધીપ્રમં ણીળી પ્રમંણીળીળીપળી નીધંધી પ્રગણી ષપ્રેઘ પેનપ્રેન ધપ્રંષ મડી ષણ્મની ણીનધી પેપેષ્ટેઠ ઘનઘ્ય ધીપતુજેતુ પ્રમણીળીધ ષમની ધેગણનંગી પ્રહેીણપ્રેઘ પ્રીપ્રમી

ચાંગતુ

ષણ્મની ધીપતુ પ્રનંગી પ્ર ળી પોળ્ઠનંગી ભેનેજી પ્રપ્રન મની

ધીત્રી

ષપ્રેઘ ષણ્મની ધીપતુ પ્રળી નીધંધી પોળ્ઠનંગી ષણ્મનીળી પતુપ્રેળીગંચી પ્રધંતુ પ્રગણી ગો ષતુનણીનધી ણીનધી પેપેષ્ટેઠ ઘન ઘ્ય ણાક્ષણષણ્મની જેતુધીપતુ

ઘતુપ્રચી

ષણ્મની ણીનધી પ્રનંગી પ્ર ળી પોળ્ઠનંગી

ઘતુસંઘઘનેચી

ધીપતુ પોળ્ઠનંગી ષણ્મની ઈપ્રેળીડ

ઈપ્રેળીડઘપ્રત

ઘપ્રતજીનંગી

પ્રનગીપષણ્મની

ઈંગ્રેજીપ્રેપ્રેડ

ચેઘ્ઠેચોનષ III ઈંચ પ્રેષ્ઠ ચોનષ પનેપ્રેમ્રને ચાપ્રન્યા ણીન પ્રને પ્રીતાચઘ્ઠે પ્રીતાણનણીષે ષેંજીન તીપ્રેમ્રને

તાર્ઘં

ણીધીગંચે મડે પનેપ્રેં પ્રેષ્ઠ ઘષ્ટેઠષ ણ્યાઘનં ણીષે ણહમષ

ણીડપ્રન્યાચ્યાપ્રચા

૧૪ |૧૦ ઈંચેચોનષ ૧૨|૧૦ ઈંચે ૧૦ |૮ ઈંચે

ધત ઉણીપ્રેણ્યાણીનણાપ્રઘન ષેપ્રઠત્યાતઘપ્રતીચે પ્રઠપ્રનગઘ પ્રસ્પ્રણેમસ્પ્રનપજીષપ્રેમતીચા ણીન ષ્ટેષેમણેમજીમડાપપ્રેમડ ષેપ્ર પ્રી ક્રાડષન પ્રસ્પ્રણે મસ્પ્રન ષેજીણઘ પ્રચેણામર્ઝ પ્રસ્પ્રજેણીપષ ચેમ્રી પ્રણષે ત્યાપ્રેમીપીપ્રીપ્યા પ્રતીષ ઘનજીણમપ્રમપાણીનતે ઘઘણમ નસ્પ્રઘેઘનપ્રેંત પ્રઠમસ્પ્રનષેજીણ ઘપ્રમણ્મષણીપ્રીતીષ્મણુનતુણીપ્રે ષણેત્યાજીણંમઘમણી

તારીષ ૨૬

પ્રીડતુંપ્રષણ્મની પ્રીતાઘઠતુનં ગી પ્રીતાપ્રેતુ પ્રીતાપ્રંણી પ્રીતા પાશાણી ષપ્રંશાનંગી પ્રપ્રેણ્ઠ પ્ર નંગી પ્રીતાપ્રળી

મણેમષ

ષણ્મની પ્રીતાપ્રનંગી પ્રીતા ષપ્રેણઘણીતી પ્રીતાપ્રેણ પ્રીતા પ્રીનપ્રીણી પ્રીતાપ્રળી પ્રીતાચી તનષ્ટેતુ

તારીષ ૨૬

ણેડીપ્રનપ્રણ

ષણ્મની પ્રીતાપ્રનંગી પ્રીતા ણીનણી પ્રીતાષપ્રેણ પ્રીતાજીણ ળી પ્રેનણીયાંન પ્રણતુ પ્રળી પ્રપ્રીનંગી પ્રણીનચી ષણ્મની ઘણતુનંગી નીતુ જીતુજીપ્રેણ પ્ર જીજીણીનણી ડાર્પ્રેપ્રેણ ઘણષ્ટનં ગીણીનણી

ન્યાણપ્રીજી

પ્રીતાણપ્રેણ પ્રીતાપ્રળી પ્રી તાપ્રગણી પ્રીતાપ્રગણી પ્રીતાપ્રનગી

તારીષ ૨૭

ન્યાઘતુઠ

ષણ્મની પ્રનંગી પ્રીતાપ્રેણ ચો પ્રષ્ઠેઠ પ્રળી ષપ્રેણ ઘનઘષણેષ્ટે ઠ

ણીપ્રણેઠ

· ષપ્રેણ ણેષ્ટેઠ જીપતુ પ્રળી પ્ર પ્રીનંગી પેંન ષપ્રેણ ણેણ જીનણી ષણ્મની પ્રહેી

તારીષ ૨૮

ણેજીણેણેનીન

મળીચેનેજીમ ણીતપ પણે જીડ પણુીચીજી પપાઠણીનીપ્રગીતા

ણીતીઈસ્તાપ્રીન પુનશાચેપ ણીણેતીચેપ્રઘડ જીમચેપ્રઘડ ઘોડ્યાચેપ્રઘડ

પ્રપ્રનીષપેષ્ટચ ષપ્રેણ ષણ્મ ની જીનણી ણાતુષણી પ્રપ્રનીષ ણીનતુીષષપ્રેણનંગાનંગી પસ્પ્રતી યાડપ્ર

તારીષ ૨૯

પ્રતીતીપ્રન્યાણુીપ્ર પ્રેંપ્રગી ચેણ્યા જીપ્રીતીનંગાનગીપ્રષજીપ્રનવપ્રગીતા

લપ્રેમતીણેંણેગી ઘઘણ પ્રેણીન પ્રેણેણપ્રીપ્રગીચેછાડેંષે પ્રન્યાણુીપ્રચેસ્પ્રણ શાતુષપ્રેણ જીણ શાણીનષ નેષપ્રીસ્પ્રણ ચે ષપ્રીપ્રતુ

તારીષ ૩૦

ષડગીષ ણીતાપ્રચેપજીપ્રઠન ચે ઘગન

જીપ્રગડી

સંણ ણીતાપ્રચ્યા જીણેજી પ્રેતુ ગ જીપ્રઠનચ્યા પ્રઘપ્રા

ઘનેનેપાષપપ્યાચેણેડે ત્યાચે ઘષ

ણેષ્ટેઠજીતળીપ્રસ્પ્રણીચે પ્રેણેડી ઘણેપ્રેની પ્રેણેડીઈસ્તાઠણ્યા ધી તળી

ણેનીનપ્રપ્રયાચેપ્રેણેડી ઘપ્રણે 2 ઈંચચે ૧ ઈંચીચેઈંસ્તાડ પ્રેષ પ્રચ્યાણેનનીધંગણિપ્રષ જીપ્રઠનચે ધીતતુધીને ધીપ્રેટપ્રચે પ્રેણેતિપ્ર ષપ્રક્ષઘટેચધીતળીચાઠડેણેગીચે ઈંસ્પ્રેતીચે

સંપાષ પ્રન્યાતુપ્રન જીપ્રઠનચે ણેગીચ્યાણાણેપ્ર ક્રેષણાપ્રનપ્રછીણ્યા

પ્રણપ્રનતીચ્યા ણીતાપ્રચ્યા પ્રે ણ્ઠ ડ જીણ્યાચેચાઠડેંધીતતુ ણેણ્યા ચેપઈષપ્રેત્રીચે પ્રન્યાસ્ટનધીતતુ પ્રેનેધીતતુણેણ્યાચે પઈષપ્રેત્રીચે મતણ્યાધિણ્યાચે પ્રેણેડીગેનષ ક્રુણેણેનન નમતમચે ગાગીગમ ડ ધીમગજી પ્રેણેડીજીમડીચી પ્રે ણેડીગ્યાનનેડ પ્રેણેડીક્રુપ્ર ધીત ઉપ્રાઠણીજેઈષપ્રેત્રીચીજીમડીચી ણેગીચી

ણેડણ ધીપ્રેચીધીતતુ પ્રેણેડી જીમડીચે પ્રડીપ નજીમચા પ્રેણેડી પધીતતુ

ણતોડે તાણેષડાચ્યાંચેમપ્ર પ્રી ણનીવેગીપીઠમમ્યાચે

જીમપ્રડીઘતાચ્યા

તારીષ ૧ ષગણ્ટ

ણ્યાપ્રઠણેનણેપ્રેગીપજીણેગી

વતુ

પ્રેણેડીણેણાચી ઘણાગીયેપ્ર ગાચી જીગાચી પ્રુમ્ચાપ્રગચી ધીતતુઘનમ્ચાપ્રગચી ઘણાગી ધી તળીપ્રગચી. ઘણાગીણેપ્રગાચી ણે ણાચી પ્રણવચી ઉપચે ઈષપ્રે ત્રીચી

ણતોડે મેણી જીતોડી પ્રેણેડી ઘસ્તેમતણ્યાપ્રગીચ્યાપગીચ્યાચ્યા

ણીણે

ધીતળીણધ્યાચે તાતીચે ડે ની ૪ પ્રીતા ૬ ૮ ૧૦ 12 20 24 30 ૪૦ ઈંષણેડેપ્ર ઈંષપ્રઠન જીણે ડેપ્રણેઠપ્રષ ષેણ પ્રડ ચાઘડ્યાણપ્રઘપણ્યાચેતેષ્ટ

ણેષઘને ધીતતુ પ્રેણેડી ષપ્રેણ ણેડ્યાચે ણેષ્ટઠચીષ ઠપ્રેન ણેનપ્ર ઠપ્રણેનષમેઘ ધીતતુ ચઠણ્યા પ્રેપ્રન

ધીતુંચેમાઠણે પ્રસ્પ્રણીચે તાતી ચે

ઈંષેકુ તાણેઠષ ધીતતુ મેંષ પ્રઠણી ણેનેગીસ્પ્રણ્યાચે

તાષ પ્રીષ ક્રાષપ્રઠ પણેણે ણેડ ષનેષ પ્રતપ્રતીચે ણીનચી ઠત્રી ણેણે ધંપ્રી ઈસ્તાડી ઘસ્તે ધીતળીતાતી

પ્રગણીપ્રતીષ્ત્યાચીપ્રીમત ણેગી ઘરાપ્રચેમામણ્ઝપ્રેપ્રણેપ્રસ્પ્રઠણેણ ઘપ્રપ્રપાજીનતેસ્પ્રઠણે ઘઘણપ્રપ્ર ઠનણેંતપ્રનપ્રવચીપ્રીમતણેઈંષણેણેજી

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGE]—On the 18th of January at the Cape of Good Hope, by the Reverend R Jones, colonial Chaplain, George Corsellis, Esq commercial Resident of Surat to Mrs Elizabeth Johnston, Widow of the late Lieutenant James Johnston [redacted] M. 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

DEATHS —On Sunday last, the 29th ultimo, Ensign Thomas Swayne, of His Majesty's 66th Foot. The deceased had been for some time in a deranged state of mind, and the horrid act which put an end to his life, was perpetrated with a razor. The incision was very severe, and had entirely cut through the trachea. The deceased did not survive the wound above half an hour. The Coroner's Inquest which was held on the body of Ensign Swayne, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of '*Suicide through Lunacy.*

At Cawnpore, on the 21st ult. deeply and deservedly regretted by all her friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Owen, wife of Capt. Owen, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, after a painfull illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation.

At Madras, on the 11th ult. Roderick Dhu Alexander, the infant son of Lieut. Colonel Macgregor Murray.

MADRAS.

BIRTH]—On Thursday the 28th ultimo, Mrs. E. Griffiths, of a son.

DEATHS]—At Vizagapatam, Major G. M. Gibson, of the 10th Regiment N. I. leaving a disconsolate Widow and a numerous circle of private and professional friends to lament his loss.

At Cuddapah, in the night of the 29th ultimo Amelia, second Daughter of Captain W. C. Oliver of the 2d Batalian 8th Regiment Native Infantry, aged one year and eight months.

On Monday the 16th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Birtles, late Livery Stable Keeper, and many years Keeper, of the Race Course—a man truly honest and upright, universally respected and most deservedly regretted by his surviving relations and numerous friends.

COLOMBO.

BIRTH]—At Manar, the Lady Captain Truter, of H. M 3d Ceylon Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS]—Lieutenant Wake, of H. M. 3d. Ceylon Regiment.

On the 15th instant, Lieutenant F. Driberg, of H. M. 3d Ceylon Regiment, at the early age of 19 years, leaving his relations and acquaintance to lament his untimely Death.

Mrs. Ligor, the Widow of Lieutenant and Adjutant Ligor, of H. M. 3d Ceylon Regiment whose Death we had the misfortune to record in our last Gazette.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 26, 1814.

The expectation which Lieutenant General Abercromby had formed on assuming the command of the Madras Army, has in no instance been disappointed. In the conduct of all Ranks he has uniformly found the principles of subordination and the virtues of Soldiers.

He resigns the Command with feelings which must ever attach him to the honor and reputation of the Coast Army.

Lieutenant General Abercromby earnestly requests, that the General Officers who have held Commands, and the General Staff of the Army, will permit him to offer to them his cordial and sincere acknowledgments for the zealous support and able assistance which he has uniformly received from them.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR THOMAS HISLOP, BART. COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c. &c.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, having by virtue of his Commission and in pursuance of the General Orders by His Excellency the Governor in Council of yesterday's date, been placed in the Command of the Madras Army, feels in its fullest force the gratification which an appointment so highly flattering as the Chief Command of an Army so eminently distinguished for the most splendid achievements is so peculiarly calculated to inspire, and he most confidently anticipates from the perfect state of good order and discipline which exists in every department of it, that he will uninterruptedly enjoy that superior degree of satisfaction the possession of which he will never cease to have nearest at heart

(Signed) J. SCOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

JUNE 7th 1814

On Wednesday last, his Highness the Nabob, returned the visit of his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. under the usual honors.

On Saturday last, the Anniversary of the birthday of our venerable Sovereign, was observed with every demonstration of respect. The Royal Standard was hoisted at Sun rise and displayed during the day. Appropriate salutes were fired from the batteries of Fort St. George, and from his Majesty's ships in the Roads.

CAPE TOWN GAZETTE.

MARCH 26, 1814.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir J. F. Cradock, Excellency Admiral Tyler, the Hon. Major General Meade, Lieut. Governor [redacted] Major General Baird, Commandant of Cape Town, honored with their presence a numerous attended Dinner, assembled at the African Club, on Saturday last, to commemorate the expulsion of the French from the United Provinces, and the return of the Prince of Orange.

A number of loyal toasts and others appropriate to the occasion were given, applicable to the present state of Europe, and the friendly relations between England and United Provinces and expressive of the admiration of the Company, of those Heroes and those Nations, who have successively struggled against the oppressive power of France, and ultimately succeeded in reducing that Country to a state, which it is hoped will prove consistent with the tranquillity of Europe.

Amongst the Toasts were;

Our King, who never for a minute despaired or sympathized in the general panic of other Princes.

The Prince of Wales, under whose auspices, and by whose exertions, the hopes of his Father have been realized.

The Queen and Royal Family.

The People of Spain and Portugal.

The Coalesced Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The People of the United Provinces, and permanent success to their glorious exertions.

The Prince of Orange and his happy return.

Sir John Cradock, and prosperity to the Colony of the Cape of Good hope.

The Army of England.

The Navy of England.

The Heroes of Egypt and Maida, who first proved the individual superiority of the British Soldiers above their foes, with Sir J. F. Cradock's and General Meade's health.

The Memory of Lord Nelson, and the Heroes who fought under him.—Adm. Tyler's health.

The Memory of Kutusoff, and the flames of Moscow, which illuminated Europe.

Germany arising terrific from her injuries, and avenging herself upon her oppressors.

The Glorious Memory of King William.

Lord Wellington, and success to the Coalesced Armies under his command.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the Toasts were received, except a burst expressed at a short Speech made by H. E. Sir J. F. Cradock, expressive of his hopes, that Great Britain and Holland would, in their future relations, mutually consider each others interests inseparable.

MADRAS, MAY 27, 1814.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Appointments shall take place, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and have effect from the 25th Instant.

Captain Hugh Scott of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, until further orders.

Lieutenant J. T. Wood of His Majesty's 2d or Queen's Regiment of Foot, and Lieut. Van Buerle of His Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot, to be Aide de Camp to the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant E. J. Foote of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be an extra Aid de Camp to His Excellency.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Appointments shall take place.

Captain Ludowick Stewart of His Majesty's 24th Foot, and Lieutenant Sir John Gordon, Bart. of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, to be Aides de Camp to the Governor.

Lieutenant W. Mills of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, to be extra Aid de Camp to the Governor.

On Monday last arrived the Ship Cornwall, Captain Henderson, from England the 26th of November, and the Cape of Good Hope the 16th of April.

Passengers—Mr. Henderson, Owner of the Ship—Captain and Mrs. Davie, 8th Light Dragoons Mr. Mrs. and Miss Jackson, Mr. Tyler, Civilian, Mr. M'Naghten, Barrister, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Woodhead, Mr. Burkinyoung, Mr. Maitland, and Mr. Hind, Merchants, Lieutenant Austen, 4th N. I. Doctor Morrison, Bengal Establishment, Mr. Miller, Surgeon.

On Thursday last the Ship Hope, Capt. Pearson, arrived from the Cape; having sailed from thence the 1st of April.

We are happy to find our conjecture respecting the Lord Eldon, has proved correct; that Ship having arrived in safety at St. Helena, as appears from the following extract from a letter published in the paper of Saturday.

ST. HELENA, FEB. 14, 1814.

"The Lion is expected here about the end of the month; with the Carmarthen, from the Cape, and we shall probably get off early in March with a small, but, I fear, dull sailing fleet, it consists of the Apollo, Diana, Lord Eldon, Rose and Northampton—the Pitt, I am sorry, to say, is lost off the Cape."

On Monday forenoon Major General Hare, Commanding the Centry Division of the Army, arrived at the Presidency, under the salute due to his rank.

The Chatillon where the Congress had assembled, is on the Seine, about 30 miles distant from Langres: the presence of Lord Castlereagh, acquainted as he is with the views of the Government at Home, and possessed of the influence his situation must give him, cannot but prove highly beneficial to a cause, where after the common foe has been laid prostrate, much will remain to be done, and where too much influence cannot be exerted, in order to preserve concord and unanimity.

Buonaparte, it is understood, offered to enter into a Treaty for the return of the French Garrisons in the German Fortresses—an offer the Allies are stated to have rejected; and the following estimate has been given of the strength of these Garrisons.

Zamosc	- -	2,000
Modlin	- -	3,000
Dantzic	- -	10,000
Glogau	- -	5,900
Stettin	- -	7,000
Custrin	- -	3,000
Wittenburg	- -	1,500
Magdeburg	- -	10,000
Torgau	- -	5,000
Erfurt	- -	3,000
Castle of Wurtzburg		3,000
Hamburgh	- -	20,000
Dresden	- -	30,000
Total	-	102,500

JUNE 11th.

A Monument was erected, a few months ago, in Saint Mary's Church, in Fort St. George, to the Memory of Mrs. Russell. It is the work of Bacon. The whole of it is executed in white marble, and we think that it is one of the best specimens we have seen of modern English Sculpture. The general shape of the Monument is that of an Obelisk, and the height of it from the ground about 14 feet. The Tablet, which is quite plain, forms the front of the Pedestal, and bears the following Epitaph.

In Memory of
Jane Amelia, Wife of Henry Russel,
And second Daughter of J. H. Casamaijor;
Who was born August 20th 1789;
Married October 20th, 1808;
And Died December 29th, 1808.

Could I Dear Saint, to this cold stone impart
Each deep impression on thy Husband's Heart;
Could I, in language to my sorrow just,
Record this last sad Tribute to thy dust;
E'en strangers then, who read the faithful line,
Should pause in solemn silence at thy shrine;
Should mourn with me my late espoused Bride,
Untimely sever'd from her Russell's side;
In joys first dawn, in early beauty's bloom,
Torn from the Nuptial Altar to the Tomb;
Then should they see Thee, lovely in thy youth,
Serene in virtue, dignified in truth;
Firm without rashness, gentle without fear,
Sedate tho' cheerful, polished yet sincere;
So wise, yet soft; so gay, yet so resign'd;
So fair in person, and so pure in mind;
Should her contemplate, with admiring eye,
A model how to live; Alas!—and how to die.

Immediately upon the top of the Pedestal rests the compartment which bears the principal subject of the Monument. It is a groupe of five figures four Female and one Male, and is executed in very bold relief—By many of our Readers, who still remember the youth, the beauty, and the circumstances of peculiar severity which attended the death of this lovely young woman, we are persuaded that this part of the work will be contemplated with uncommon interest. We understand that the scene is not imaginary, but exhibits a genuine representation of the event which it is intended to commemorate. This we consider as a great beauty; being persuaded that the advantage of reality over fiction is still greater in those objects which are addressed to the Heart, than in those which are addressed to the Understanding. The principal figure is in a recumbent posture, and is supported at the head of the Couch in the Arms of the Male figure. One of the Female figures is kneeling at the foot of the Couch, with the face concealed by the hands; and the other two are standing beyond the Couch, in the center of the groupe; one with the hands raised and clasped, and the second with the right hand holding the right hand of the recumbent figure, and the left resting on the left shoulder of the other standing figure. The field which bears this groupe is terminated above by a semicircle, and bounded by a wreath of flowers; and an open Bible stands in the center, supported by the Cross and Anchor. On the Bible is inscribed the 7th Verse of the 39th Psalm. "And now, Lord, what wait I for? My Hope is in Thee." From this compartment rises the shaft of the obelisk, which finishes the Monument, and bears in the front the figure of an Angel, surrounded by Rays, and holding in one hand a Celestial Crown, and in the other a Branch of Palm.

The richness and delicacy of the execution are fully equal to the beauty of the design. The disposition and attitudes of the figures are managed with great judgement. The three which are most prominent bear some resemblance to the groupe on Girardon's celebrated Monument of the Cardinal de Richelieu, in the Church of the Sorbonne at Paris. The Cardinal, in a recumbent posture, is supported by Religion, and Science is weeping at his feet. In this Monument, the principal figure and the Male figure at its head do not differ much from Girardon's design; but we think that Bacon has been more successful in the attitude of the weeping figure at the foot of the Couch. It is the more easy, the more natural, and the more affecting of the two. We confess, however, that we think he has fallen into the error of giving too much fulness to his principal figure. It expresses the roundness and vigour of health, rather than the wasting of sickness and debility of death. We suppose that by this he intended to give a greater beauty to the outline of his work; but we think that he has sacrificed in interest more than he has gained in Grace, and has consulted Elegance at the expence of Truth. This observation, however applies only to the outline of the figure. The expression of the countenance is every thing that it ought to be; feeble, placid, and resigned; and nothing can be objected to the character of the other figures, which is natural and affecting in a very high degree. The flow and disposition of the drapery are rich and graceful, and all the subordinate ornaments are wrought with exquisite delicacy. Upon general principles, we rather object to the use of allegorical emblems; and cannot help thinking that the character of this Monument would have been more chaste and striking without the Angel on the shaft, and the Bible, Cross, and Anchor on the principal compartment. But custom will prevail in subjects of this kind; and we must not Sacrifice to Fancy, what has been consecrated by Time.

The Monument is erected against one of the Piers in the S. W. Angle of the Church. Near the foot of it is a black Slab, which covers the Grave, and bears the following Inscription.

Subter jacet
Jana Amelia Russell,
Conjux dilecta
Henrici Russel, Armigeri;
Filia haud Minus dilecta
Jacobi Henrici Casamaijor, Armigeri;
Nata XX Augusti MDCCLXXXIX,
Nupta XX Octobris MDCCCVIII.
Eheu! Mortua XXIX Decembris MDCCCVIII.

On Monday evening the Honorable the Governor gave a grand, loyal entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper at the Banquetting Room of the Government House, in honor of his Majesty's Birth—The Floor of the Room was decorated with great taste, exhibiting the Royal Arms extremely well executed—and a profusion of Lights judiciously placed on the side of the steps leading to the Veranda, gave the Building a finished appearance and added considerably to the convenience of the public. His Highness the Nabob, the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the Members of Government were present.—Lady Strange and most of the fashion of the Settlement were decorated with Orange Ribbons, bearing the words "*Oranje Boven*"—in compliment to the late glorious revolution in Holland. The party did not break up until a late hour on Tuesday morning.

Mr. S. R. Lushington is appointed Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Wharton—a sitution which we are persuaded he will fill with credit to himself, and advantage to the country. Mr. Brogden will succeed Mr. Lushington as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Venerable, 74, Rear Admiral Durham, Captain Watts, has sailed from Portsmouth, for the Leeward Islands, on which station Admiral Durham is to command.

Dr. Parsons, Dean of Bristol and Master of Baliol College, Oxford, is announced in the Gazette as the new Bishop of Peterborough.

Bonaparte has lately confiscated the estates of Talleyrand, and among others the Hotel de Richelieu, one of the finest buildings in Paris; so that the Ex-bishop, who could once command half a million sterling, is now not worth a shilling.

On Wednesday a motion was made by Mr. Jekyll, in the Court of King's Bench for a rule for a new trial, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Bingham of Gosport.—This gentleman, who is not only a Parson but joins to the sacred office that of Justice of the Peace, it may be recollected was last term found guilty of trading in public house licenses. Lord Ellenborough, in the strongest terms, reprobated the conduct of this worthy Divine—and the Court unanimously refused the rule.

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on 08 April, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE MURDER OF LIEUTENANT BLUNDELL.

Horse Guards, Sept. 10th 1813.

The Commander in Chief is persuaded, that the late Trial of Ensign Edward M'Guire, 6th West India Regiment; Ensign James Gilchrist, 6th West India Regiment; Lieut. Anthony Dillon, 101st Regiment; Ensign Daniel O'Brien, 101st Regiment; for the heinous crime of murder, has excited the liveliest interest and anxiety throughout the army. His Royal Highness has therefore been pleased to direct, that the following Letter, which he has received from the Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, shall be published in General Orders:—

"*Whitehall, Sept.* 8, 1813.

"In obedience to the commands of the Prince Regent, I have the honour of acquainting your Royal Highness, that it is his Royal Highness's gracious intention not to order the sentence upon the four Officers of the army, who were capitally convicted at the last Assizes at Winchester, of the murder of Lieutenant Blundell of the 101st Regiment of Foot, to be carried into execution, but to grant them the Royal Pardon.

"I think it incumbent upon me, at the same time, to lay before your Royal Highness a copy of the evidence adduced upon the trial of those Officers; from which it appears that the original disagreement between Lieutenant Blundell and Ensign M'Guire arose from a trivial cause: that no attempt was made to reconcile the parties, but on the contrary, that, instead of those efforts, which, if properly and seasonably exerted, might have had the happy effect of preventing the meeting which led to the fatal result, great pains were most unwarrantably taken to instigate and promote it. This observation, I am bound to state, refers more especially to Lieutenant Dillon, who from his rank in the regiment and his standing in the army, was peculiarly called upon to exercise his influence and authority for a purpose very different from that to which they were applied."

"I deem it my indispensable duty, to submit this representation to your Royal Highness and I do so, in the full persuasion, that your Royal Highness will be pleased to cause such steps to be taken upon this painful occasion, as the circumstances of the case shall upon consideration, be found to require.

(Signed) "SIDMOUTH."

While the awful sentence, of the Law was pending, the Commander in Chief abstained from expressing any opinion on this most distressing occasion. His Royal Highness now feels it incumbent on him to take that part, which a due regard to the discipline and character of the Army demands.

The commander in Chief is sincercely rejoiced that the clemency of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has been graciously extended to these Officers, and has prevented the r suffering an ignominious death.

The offence of which they have been guilty, cannot, however, in a military point of view, remain unnoticed.

On a due consideration of all the circumstances attending this transaction, the Commander in Chief is induced to think, that of all the parties concerned, the unfortunate officer who lost his life, and the yet more unfortunate one by whose hand his comrade fell, are the least culpable; they appear not to have been actuated by any personal animosity, but to have been instigated and governed by the advice of others.

The Commander in Chief is greatly concerned to observe, that no such palliation can be adduced in the cases of Lieutenant Dillon, Ensign Gilchrist, and Ensign O'Brien.

Their interference was equally uncalled for, and unnecessary, and tended, not as might have been expected, to settle the trivial difference, which existed between their brother Officers, but to magnify its importance, and to instigate them to the measure, which has led to so fatal a result.

The Commander in Chief therefore has it in command to convey to all these Officers the highest displeasure of the Prince Regent, for conduct so unmilitary and disgraceful; and to notify to them, that they are no longer Officers in his Majesty's service; but his Royal Highness being disposed in this decretion to attend to the distinction which appears in their conduct, and observing that Lieutenant Dillon, who, from his rank and standing in the army, ought to have set a different example has throughout taken the most prominent part in these outrageous proceedings, and greatly, influenced the conduct of Ensigns Gilchrist and O'Brien, is pleased to limit the declaration of being incapable of ever serving his Majesty in any Military Capacity, to Anthony Dillon, late Lieutenant in the 101st Regiment.

The Commander in Chief directs, that this Order shall be entered in the Orderly Books, and read at the head at every regiment and corps in the service. He hopes it will prove a useful and impressive lesson to the young Officers of the Army, and a warning to them of the fatal consequence of allowing themselves to be misled by erroneous notions, and false principles of honour: which, when rightly understood, and leading to its legitimate object, is the brightest gem in the character of a soldier.

By his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Command.

HARRY CALVERT, Adt. Gen.

DECLARATION OF WAR.—The *important* challenge from *Molineux* to *Carter*, has been accepted by the latter:—

"*Manchester, Oct.* 28, 1813.

"——— Lay on, Macduff;

"And damn'd be he who first cries hold, enough!"

"MR. MOLINEUX,

"Dear Sir, In consequence of having seen, through the medium of *The Chester Chronicle*, a challenge, signed 'Molineux,' generously giving me another opportunity of milling you in a gentlemanly and honourable manner, I take up my pen to inform you, nothing could possibly be more congenial to my feelings. You please to say you will fight me for any sum, from 100 to 500 guineas, in any part of this, my native country—(a kindness, whatever may be the result of the battle, my heart will ever gratefully acknowledge), or in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

"Dear Sir,—I will fight you for 200 guineas, or as much more as you and your friends may think proper, within three months from the date of this any where within twenty miles of this town. I am, dear friend, with lively and sincere wishes for your future welfare.

"CARTER."

P. S. Please to send an immediate answer.

EVANGELICAL FOLLY.—At a sale at Naldret's farm, in Sussex, the property of the late Mr. Huntingdon, so eager were his followers to possess some *relic*, that the first lot, *a waggon*, was actually knocked down at *twelve hundred pounds!* which sum was immediately paid over to the clerk.

MILITARY AUGMENTATION BILL.

ABSTRACT AS AMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE.

His Majesty empowered to accept the voluntary offers of a proportion of the Militia to serve in any part of Europe.

Bounty of Ten guineas to persons making voluntary offers.

Commanding Officers shall explain that the offer is to be voluntary.

The services of three Field Officers may be accepted with 900 men: two Field Officers with 600 men: and one with 300; and proportion of other Officers according to the establishment.

His Majesty may form the Militia for Extended Service into such provisional Regiments or Battalions as he may think expedient.

Officers of Militia not to take any higher rank in his Majesty's Regular Forces, while on Extended Service, than Lieutenant Colonel.

In case sufficient Officers do not volunteer, his Majesty may appoint Officers.

Officers, whose offers of Extended Service are accepted, entitled to half pay, but not if they do not join and serve upon being required to supply vacancies. Pensions to Widows of Officers killed on Service.

Militia on Extended Service subject to the Mutiny Act as Regulars, and Militia Officers, and Officers of Regular Forces to sit indiscriminately in Courts Martial.

To continue Militia, and remain subject to Militia Regulations, except as particularly provided by this Act.

His Majesty may make regulations for retaining Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Drummers, as supernumeraries.

Militia Men may enlist together as a Company of not less than 100; and his Majesty my appoint Officers from the Militia, and make Battalions of such Companies, &c.

Commanding Officers may refuse to discharge men upon sufficient cause.

Persons discharged refusing to enlist, or not approved of they shall continue to belong to the regiment from which discharged.

No Person shall be drafted from the Regiment in which he enlisted.

Militia Officers volunteering to serve in the Regular Forces to have Half Pay.

Number of Men taken from the Militia not to exceed 30,000.

Acts of 51 George III. cap. 20 and 30, relating to Militia enlisting into the Line, to continue in force, except in the particular case specified to this Act.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 12.

Some German Officers of different corps, amongst the reft an officer of Baden, affures us that he law Napoleon on the 19th October, at the moment of the blowing up of the bridge to which he attributes all his misfortunes, that the event took place in his presence and by his expreſs order.

ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH TO NAPOLEON.

Translated from the Italian Gazette published at Zante.

SIRE!—The different public bodies charged with the duty of presenting to you the homage of a numerous people whose happiness is secured by your guardian and beneficent genius, in acquitting themselves of the auguſt office with which they have been clothed, have not expreſſed in their full force the emotion which our hearts have felt. Their eloquence has been feeble. They have trodden in the beaten paths of vulgar adulation. They have compared you to great men, whilst in you is found nothing of mere humanity. They have compared you to Cæſar, While your prudence, happily emulating your heroic temerity, has destined you to the fate of Pharnaces. Who compared to you are those great men so celebrated in history, Cæſar, Charlemagne, Guſtavus Adolphus, Charles the 12th Peter the Great, or Frederick the 2d, your pretended models?

They had brilliant virtues which distinguished them from the ordinary rank of sovereigns and great commanders; but they were obstinate men, who to save their armies would have sacrificed themselves at their head for a false point of honor. The incomparable Napoleon alone has been able to force our admiration by a kind of heroism quite the reverse. Such ought to be the text of the eulogies of those orators to whom Europe and posterity have confided the task of laying at the feet of your Imperial Majesty, the votive gift of the admiration of the present and of future ages. They have substituted trivial praises *sneaking flatteries* which place you in the rank of ordinary heroes, to whom you cannot without injustice be compared. Those orators, instead of presenting their homage with feelings of joy and enthusiasm, expreſs in their fictitious flourishes, terror, confusion, and perplexity, to such a degree as to incur the displeasure of your Imperial Majesty, as may be collected from the severity of your frowning looks and the dryness of your replies. In this moment of universal confusion, those aukward orators have hazarded the shocking idea of the possibility of your death. The insinuation, Sire! has confounded us. In fact as one of those gentlemen declared when he perceived his oversight, the King never dies—he exists for ever whilst there remains a single legitimate descendant of his family. Hence, Sire? judge yourself how firm the Imperial Throne must be, and under this reflection with what tranquility you may repose, without having to suffer the fatigue of hearing those maxims, which have been consecrated in the temples, repeated to you by your orators and the public bodies whose pliancy makes them rather suspicious as the organs to represent the feelings of your most faithful subjects.

We all excuse this awkardness because to it we are indebted for a solemn festival, in which we pledge ourselves to the Son as we are devoted to his August Father. Your profound political views, your natural benevolence make it so you an imperious necessity to provide your people with bread and exhibitions; we shall therefore enjoy the exhibitions, and wait for bread with bliad confidence.

Some pusilanimous families, who at the utmost do not exceed half of the population, trembling for the fate of our invincible army, and unhappily re-calling to their recollection their sons, brothers, friends or husbands, have smothered their blameable and indiscreet sighs which would have afforded an unhappy contrast to our boisterous joy.

We hope, Sire! that your goodness will pardon their weakness, and that you will not punish those wretches as your justice would require were it not tempered by your clemency.

Some evil designing persons would fain persuade us that the moment is not favourable for a Fete, and that it would be better to await the arrival of another bulletin, equally true and less disastrous than the preceding—of a bulletin which shall inform us of the real position and state of our ever victorious army, our reply to such sophisms is simple. We have moulded our minds by your model! We have sacrificed 450,000 horses who in three months, under your command, gained 20 battles. They have done their duty.

The terror of the weaker sex and the rodomontades of the enemy in vain exaggerate our losses. We know positively that at the end of December, the Russians had in their hands 170,000 prisoners, among whom are 41 Generals and 1,200 officers. They still live. In spring you will set forth to their deliverance, and you will reconduct them in triumph, dragging in chains those barbarous Coſſacks who then ceasing to be formidable, will amuse our curiosity during our joyful Fetes.

Such trophies will attest the entire submission of that vast Russia, which mistaking your philanthropic views, has considered a war of mere policy as a war of devastation, and has carried its blind obstinacy so far as to fatigue your clemency to such a degree, that you have with held from them the knowledge and the enjoyment of that glorious liberty; which we have the happiness to enjoy.

Believe, Sire! that nothing can henceforth change our sentiments towards you. We shall enjoy the Fetes which you prepare for us with that innocent simplicity, which characterises your faithful subjects.

We know no country but you. Great Napoleon is our Moses, our Mahomet, our Manco Capac. You have lost 450,000 men—but do not fear that we will make you, like the Great Auguſtus hear the cry of, "Verus, restore my legions." On the contrary give the order—we will double, we will even triple the number of those happy victims to your glory. Take our sons, ourselves, our property—all is at your service.

Finish your glorious work—and do not content yourself with having conducted with such eclat and succeſs two wars at the distance of 1000 leagues from each other at the two extremities of your Empire, which cannot be shaken, at it is founded on our love and admiration—sentiments which your late triumphs have more peculiarly assured to you.

Dispatch into Spain 150,000 men to chastise the brigands of that obdurate Peninsula and cast into the sea her perfidious allies.

Send into Turkey 300,000 men to punish the Sultan for his barbarous peace with your enemy and drive him out of Europe.

Fit out 20 ships of the line and 100,000 men to recover your colonies.

Send a like number to secure both Spanish Americas, which adore your name.

Send into the Baltic 50 ships of the line to destroy the Russian, Swedish and English Marine. Let the squadron transport 100,000 men to humble the Swedes, and to chastise Bernadotte, who has dared to provoke your wrath.

Leave in the ports of France 50 vessels with numerous flotillas, and place along the coast 150,000 men ready to invade England.

Those diversions worthy of your lofty mind, proportioned to your incalculable power, require only 950,000 men and 220 ships of the line.

When these arrangements are made with the prudence which marks your military and political schemes, you will set out at the head of 600,000 men—recover Poland and reconquer Russia. We shall keep for you in reserve an equal number—because you have proved and very well proved that 450,000 men are not enough to subdue those Barbarians of the North.

Assuredly, Sire! with two millions of Soldiers, with 250 vessels of the line, aided only by the force of your genius, you will succeed in conquering the universe and closing the Temple of Janus; you will then be not merely sole Sovereign, but Napoleon the God of the age.

Sire! After deigning to receive the testimonies of our admiration for the prudence and celerity with which you have returned to the bosom of your faithful subjects, permit us to address our congratulations to your faithful Pylade, the conqueror of Ettenheim, the faithful companion of your memorable Hegira. We are persuaded that his eloquence must have softened the bitterness of your rapid and uncomfortable journey, by retracing to your memory the glorious circumstances of your life in which he has had a part. His attachment has been distinguished by the kindness with which you placed yourself under the protection of his name, adopting that of his servant. This proof of confidence and familiarity gives him a distinguished rank in history, which ought to be a sufficient recompence. But since we owe to him the happiness of having you again amongst us, take upon yourself the burthen of our gratitude to him; raise him to the rank which his virtues merit, those virtues, which sympathise so well with your's. We should with our own hands by an universal and spontaneous impulse, bestow on him a high mark of our gratitude, were we not convinced that he will receive it from that mild sensibility which forms so striking a feature of your character.

Sire! we conclude this humble address—a monument of the expression of our most sincere and ardent vows, with the earnest prayer which we repeat to you that you will shew yourself frequently in your Senate—in the bosom of which your presence is equally sacred as that of Romulus in the Senate of Rome—and that you will appear at our Fetes, and our innocent games—at our exhibitions of which you are the most valued ornament. Above all we implore you to labour incessantly at the multiplication of your dynasty. Though you have in your person nothing human, disdain not those weaknesses of humanity which connect us. Living or dead you will remain to us the same incomprehensible Being. Our feelings will ever be in unison with our opinions, and we will declare to the utmost remote posterity, and with the most religious honor—"No, there never existed, and there never will exist, a second Napoleon.

THE CROUP.—A prize of 12,000 francs was offered in 1807, by the French Government, to that Physician who should produce the best Memoir on the disease called the Croup: two have shared the prize, being of equal merit; three are distinguished as extremely honourable to their authors; and the fifth Memoir is marked by the proposal of a remedy that is said by the writer to be a specific in this malady, and in the whooping cough. It is liver of sulphur alkalized, a [illegible] of pot ash, recently prepared and brownish. It is usually given mixed with honey, and sometimes with sugar. The dose, from the attack of the croup to the decided diminution of the disorder, is two grains, morning and evening, to be diminished as the disorder abates, and, towards the close, the morning dose only to be given. The mixture of sulphate and honey to be made at the moment of using. Young children will suck it off the end of a finger; but it may be given in a spoonful of milk, or of syrup thinned with water, or as a bolus; grown children take it [illegible] this form. It usually relieves in two days; but must be continued till the cure is completed, and [illegible] beyond that period, for fear of relapse.

BOMBAY:—Printed and published by the PROPRIETOR SAMUEL RANS, Number 1, Lake House Lane.